SOLAR RADIATION INTENSITIES DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1915; AND THE TOTAL SOLAR AND SKY RADIATION DURING MARCH, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

By HERBERT H. KIMBALL, Professor of Meteorology.

(Dated Washington, Apr. 28, 1915.)

In Table 1 are summarized the measurements of the intensity of direct solar radiation made by the Weather Bureau at the American University, Washington, D. C., during January, February, and March, 1915.

A comparison of the monthly means with the 5-year normals published in the Bulletin of the Mount Weather Observatory, 5:182, Table 3, shows only slight departures from the normal in January and February. For the month of March, however, the means are considerably in excess of the normal.

At noon, on February 28, with the sun at zenith distance 47.7° and the corresponding air mass 1.48, the radiation intensity measured 1.50 calories per minute, which is as high as any measurement ever obtained in

Washington. Skylight polarization, measured at solar distance 90° and in the sun's vertical, with the sun at zenith distance 60°, averaged 63 per cent in January and 65 per cent in February and March, with maxima of 70 per cent in January, 69 per cent in February, and 71 per cent in March. Comparing these latter with the average monthly maxima and departures published in the Bulletin of the Mount Weather Observatory, 3:114, Table 16, it is seen that the maxima for January and February, 1915, are very close to the highest heretofore observed in these months and that the maximum for March exceeds the previous March maximum by 4 per cent.

Table 1. -Solar radiation intensities at Washington, D. C., during January, February, and March, 1915.

(Gram-calories per minute per square centimeter of normal surface.)

	ļ	Sun's zenith distance.														
	48.3°	60.0°	66.5°	70.7°	73.6°	75.7°	77.4°	78.7°	79.8°	80.7						
Date.		Air mass.														
	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0						
1915. A. M.	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr						
Jan. 1		1.09 1.29	0.93 1.22 0.87 1.28	0.80 0.81 1,20	0.69 0.75 1.12	0.69 1.04	0, 64 0, 98	0.60 0.93	0.73 0.55 0.89	0. 5						
8 9 13 15		1, 28 1, 30 1, 17	1. 19 1. 17 1. 04	0,93 1,13 0,92	1.00 0.85	1.00 0.75	0. 93 0. 67	0.88 0.64	0. 84 0. 57	0. 77 0. 53						
26 29		1. 16 1. 23	1.01 1.12	1,02	0.92	0.81	0.77	0.65	0.58	0.5						
Means		1.24	1.09	0.97	0, 90	0.86	0.80	0.74	0.69	0.5						
P. M. Jan. 5 7 8		1.07	1. 11 1. 21 1. 21 0. 98 1. 18	1.02 1.08 1.10	0, 93 0, 99 1, 01	0.86 0.94 0.94	0, 82 0, 89 0, 88	0,79 0,82 0,82	0, 76 0, 74 0, 77	0.70 0.77 0.73						
13 15 16 26.		1.28 1.05 1.16	1. 12 0. 87	0. 99	0. 67	0, 59	0, 51		0.40							
29 Means	1	1.09	0.90 1.07	1.01	0.90	0.83	0.78	0.43	1	0.7						
Feb. 8	1.47	1. 04 1. 21 1. 37 0. 91 1. 40 1. 36	0.94 1.03 1.27 1.28 1.29	0.84 0.94 1.18 1.20 1.21	0.84 1.13 1.15 1.16	0.76 1.05 1.11	0. 68 0. 96 1, 05	0, 93 1, 00	0.95	 						
20 21 26 27		1.25 1.17 1.31	1. 15	1,01	0, 93 0, 89	0. 88 0. 78	0,84 0,72	0, 80 0, 66	 							
Means	1.41	1.22	1.16	1.06	1.02	0.92	0.85	0.80	(0. 95)	(0. 91						

Table 1.—Solar radiation intensities at Washington, D. C., during January, February, and March, 1915—Continued.

[Gram-calories per minute per square centimeter of normal surface.]

				14416				- 50110							
	Sun's zenith distance. 48.3° 60.0° 66.5° 70.7° 73.6° 75.7° 77.4° 78.7° 79.8°														
	48.3°	60.0°	66.5°	70.7°	73.6°	75.7°	77.4°	78.7°	79.8°	80.7*					
Date.	Air mass.														
	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0					
1915. P. M.	Gr cal.	Gr cal.	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr cal.	Gr	Gr cal.	Gr					
Feb. 6	1	1, 29 1, 37 1, 03	1, 20 1, 27 0, 85	1, 12 1, 18 0, 68	0, 84 1, 04 1, 09	0.74 0.97 1.02	0.90 0.96	0, 83 0, 91	0. 78 0. 87	0. 74 0. 82					
18 19 20	 	1.39 1.31 1.23	1.29 1.19	1.20 1.10	1. 12 1. 00	1.04 0.95	0.98 0.88	0, 94 0, 82	0.90	0.85					
27	1.42	1.30	1.01 1.19	1.10	1.02	0.92 0.77	0.79 0.68		0.75						
28 Means	1.49 (1.46)	1.37 1.29	1, 25 1, 16	1.15	1.05 1.02	0.97	0. 89 0. 87	0. S1 0. S6	0. 75	0,80					
Mar. 2	1.39 1.44	1. 13 1. 33 1. 34	1.00 1.24 1.25	0.88 1.12 1.18	0. 77 1. 01 1. 11	1, 05	0. 82 1. 00	0 94	0.90						
8 9 10	1. 36 1. 43	1.30 1.23	1. 19 1. 08	1.11 0.93	1, 04 0, 76	0. 97 0. 67	0, 91 0, 62	0. 88 0. 58	0, 84 0, 55	0. 81 0. 51					
12 13 19 21	1. 45	1, 30 1, 37	1.20 1.27 0.80	1.14	1.07 1.13	0.99 1.08	0.92 1.01	0, 86 0, 96	0.82	0.78 0.87					
22 25 29	1, 15	1.05	0, 91	0, 82	0.71	0.64	0. 59	0, 53	0.48	0. 43					
30	1.34	1, 25 1, 09	1, 16 0, 99	1.01 0.89	0. 91 0. 82	0, 84 0, 76	0. 70	0.64	0, 57						
P. M. Mar. 1	1.36	1, 24	1.10	1.02	0.93	0.88	0.82	0.77	0.72	0.68					
Mar. 1	1.42 1.45	1.29	1. 21	1.11	1.03 0.88	0.97	0.91	0. 85 0. 58	0.79	0.74					
12 13 15	1.43	1, 29 1, 31	1. 20	1.11	1.03	0.95	0. 89	0.08	0.49						
25 28 29	1, 15	1, 20	1.07	0, 90 0, 96	0.88										
Means	1.30	1, 23 1, 27	1.06 1.14	1.01	0. 84	0. 75 0. 86	0.69	0.65	0.61	0. 55 (0. 64)					

TABLE 2.—Daily totals and departures of solar and sky radiation, at Washington, D. C., during March, 1915.

[Gram-calories per square centimeter of horizontal surface.]

Day of month.	Daily total.	Depar- ture from normal.	Excess or defi- ciency since first of month.	Possible sun- shine.	Average cloudi- ness.
	Grcal.	Grcal.	Grcal.	Per cent.	0-10
•	. 415	107	107	84	5
	. 392	82	189	100	l ī
3		147	336	100) 2
4	. 466	150	486	88	3
5	. 121	-197	289	4	10
<u>6</u>		-188	101	3	10
		13	114	35	[8
8		17	131	68	1 9
9		152	283	100) (
10	. 428	98	381	99	1 2
11	300	- 32	349	61	١,
12		167	516	100	i
13		142	658	100	! <u>;</u>
14		113	771	99	1 3
15		57	828	80	()
16		- 23	805	-63	
17		125	930	98	1 8
18	423	76	1,006	1 92	1 7

Month.

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Mean.

Mid-night

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—Daily totals and departures of solar and sky radiation, at Washington, D. C., during March, 1915—Continued.

[Gram-calories per square centimeter of horizontal surface.]

					_
Day of month.	Daily total.	Depar- ture from normal.	Excess or defi- ciency since first of month.	Possible sun- shine.	Average cloudi- ness.
	Grcal.		Grcal.	Per cent.	υ <u></u> 1υ
19		-144		48	8
20	261	91	771	60	9
Decade departure		l	390	 	
21	1	132	903	98	2
21		15	918	. 82	6
23		$-\frac{13}{73}$	815	52	, ,
		-126	719	39	! :
24		80	719	79	j 8
25 2 6	251	_113	686	55	```
		131	817	90	5
27 28		154	971	100	1
29		182	1,153	100	1 1
30		171	1,324	1 83	
31	564	190	1.514	100	i
01	904	150	1,017	100	"
Decade departure	 		733		
of year	 		-241		
	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	

In Table 2, column 2 gives the daily totals of solar and sky radiation received on a horizontal surface. The measurements were made with a Callendar recording

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pyrheliometer as described in this Review p. 100. Column 3 gives the departures from the daily normals given in this Review, p. 106, Table 4.

The above data show less than the average cloudiness,

more than average sunshine, and solar radiation above the average in intensity during March, 1915.

THERMO-ISOPLETHS FOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

By CLEVELAND ABBE, Jr.

[Dated: Washington, D. C., May 1, 1915.]

On another page Prof. H. H. Kimball presents a diagram of isopleths of the combined solar and sky radiation received at Washington, D. C., throughout the year. It is of much interest to compare with such a fundamental element the resultant surface air temperatures at the same locality; and by using a similar graphic method the comparison of cause and effect is facilitated. It is important to bear in mind that the scale of hours is not the same in the two diagrams. Insolation is a function of the sun's altitude and is always referred to solar altitudes in the primary work. Hence apparent time is used in diagrams of radiation isopleths while 75th meridian time serves for the thermo-isopleths presented herewith. The

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Table 1.—Average hourly temperatures (°F.) by months at Washington, D. C., for the period 1890-1910. [Seventy-fifth meridian time.]

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	−38° <u>−</u> −36° <u>−</u>		H	H	H	H	H	H	7	H					\neq									_	,, ,,
40°		40	\prod	50	H	60	H	70		1	8/0°	7	1	;) [3/0°	\mathcal{Y}	79	$/\!\!/$	60		o		3 · 4 ·)†)†
1	-382			///	///	///	///	///	//	//	1	7:	45			1	1	H	H	1	}}	##	H	_	,,
	-34°- -36°-				///		///	///		//	//			\leq		7	$\langle \chi \rangle$	#	1	#	///	##	X	11 · 12 !	٧î.
	-32°				<i>[]</i>					//			+	-76°				#	11	#	#	#	7	9 ,	
			///			//	//							70°		\mathcal{Z}	11	#	11	#	11	11	##	7 · 8 ·	•
	300		<i>[#</i>	1	+)))))					\succeq	`68°_	K			H	$ \parallel $	11	40		#	5	ı ,
			#	<u> </u>	#	//	\mathcal{H}	#	<u>H</u>	$\not\perp$		1		686	1	//		H	11	H	H	H	\parallel	3,	
	-32°		H	W	H	\prod	H	H		H	/	7	E	70 ⁸		1	\prod	Ш		H	H			MID I A 2 =	M.
October November December	42.0	50. 8 41. 5 32. 7	50. 2 41. 0 32. 3	49. S 40. 5 31. 9	49. 4 40. 2 31. 5	49.0 39.9 31.2	49. 2 39. 7 31. 1	51. 6 40. 8 31. 6	54. 6 43. 1 33. 0	57. 5 45. 8 35. 1	60.0 48.2 37.2	61.9 50.0 39.0	63. 4 51. 5 40. 3	64.4 52.4 41.4	64. 8 52. 8 41. 8	64.5 52.2 41.5	63. 2 50. 8 40. 4	60. 6 49. 0 38. 9	57.8 47.3 37.5	56. 1 46. 0 36. 5	54. 6 44. 6 35. 4	43.8	43.0	51. 8 42. 3 33. 5	56. 0 45. 4 35. 7
July	69.3	70.1 68.8 62.8	69. 4 68. 1 62. 2	68.8 67.6 61.6	68. 1 66. 9 61. 1	68. 4 66. 8 60. 7	70. 5 68. 4 61. 5	73.3 71.2 64.6	75.9 73.8 67.7	78.1 76.1 70.4	80. 1 78. 1 72. 8	S1.6 79.6 74.5	82.8 80.8 75.8	83.5 81.7 76.7	83.6 81.9 77.1	83. 4 81. 6 76. 8	82.3 80.9 75.8	81.1 79.6 73.8	79.0 77.0 70.8	76. 7 74. 9 68. 6	74.7 73.0 66.8	73.5 71.3 65.6	72. 4 70. 8 64. 7	71.5 70.0 63.8	75.8 74.1 68.3
April May June	48.9 58.5 66.3	48.0 57.7 65.6	47.2 56.9 64.8	46. 5 56. 2	45.8 55.5 63.6	45.4 55.8 64.3	46.6 57.7 66.4	49.3 60.5 69.2	51.7 62.9 71.5	54.1 65.1 73.7	56.2 67.3 75.6	58.0 68.9 77.1	59.5 70.2 78.3	60.7 71.3 79.2	61.2 71.7 79.5	61.5 71.7 79.4	61.0 71.1 78.7	59.8 70.0 77.6	58.0 67.8 7 5 .6	56.2 65.5 73.3	54.2 63.3 71.1		51. 5 60. 6 68. 4	50.4 59.6 67.5	53.5 63.6 71.7
January February March	31.4		30. S 30. 4 39. 1	30. 5 30. 1 38. 4	30, 2 29, 6 37, 9	29. 9 29. 4 37. 6	29. 6 29. 2 37. 4	29. 9 29. 8 38. 9	31.0 31.1 40.9	32.9 33.0 42.9	34. 8 35. 1 45. 0	36. 4 36. 9 46. 8	37. 6 38. 2 48. 4	38.8 39.3 49.6	39.3 40.0 50.2	39.3 40.1 50.3	38.5 39.3 49.8	37.3 38.1 48.7	36, 0 36, 6 46, 9	35.0 35.6 45.5	34.1 34.5 44.0	33.7	33.0	32.3 32.4 41.2	33. 9 34. 1 43. 5
				'	!			!		ı—			i		!	l!			!	l	!1				

Fig. 1.—Thermo-isopleths for Washington, D. C., for the period 1890-1910. (°F.; 75th meridian time.)